

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 9.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Rats of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE TRANSPORTS.
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.17

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, and.....Tls. 938,936.17
April, 1881. [17]

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. W. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. HARRIS BROTHERS & Co.
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business in
proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

Intimations.

TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
"KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY
ROAD.
OFFICES IN No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS suitable for an Office in the
Premises No. 15, WELLINGTON STREET.
Possession on 1st January, 1882.

Apply to
DE SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1881. [15]

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE
BUILDINGS," Praya East, with immediate
possession.

Apply to
J. M. GUEDES.
33, WELLINGTON STREET.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.

DAVID CORRAR & SONS,
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN.

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. FRASER SMITH, PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed
on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents
in London and Sydney.

Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced
and audited, and every description of Account-
ant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moder-
ate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed.

Office Hours: NINE till FOUR.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

M. GUEDES.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

F. D. GUEDES.
WINE MERCHANT
AND COMMISSION AGENT,
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [63]

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX
"PRIMO,"
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.
CRACKERS.
BONBONS (Assorted).
CHOCOLATE CREAM.
CHOCOLATE MEXIER.

FIGS.
MALAGA RAISINS.
TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).
CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES
(in Bottles and Tins).
SIRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.
ALMONDS and NUTS.
VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).
COTELETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).
RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICAUDAU (Assorted).
TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).
ANCHOVIES in OIL.

CAVIAR.
SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.
SARDINES in OIL.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.
SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYONS SAUSAGES.
FRENCH and SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and
2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI (Assorted) Paste for
Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.
GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

CHIFFONADE.
GRUYERE.
ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.
CALIFORNIA.
CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND
CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY
FROM
PISACD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of
FRENCH MINERAL WATERS
in Pints of too bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,
for Soda and other Bottles.

CLARETS
In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.
CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.
ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.
WINE S.

SAUTERNE.
PORTO.

SHERRY.
MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

L I Q U E U R S.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).
BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brigard).
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

DOKER'S BITTERS.
KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT.
VERMOUTH (Nolly Prat).
VERMOUTH (Tunino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.
And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1881. [17]

Intimations.

ROSE & CO.,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
LONG CLOTHS and FLANNELS.
TABLES LINEN and IRISH LINENS. GENERAL HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

FANCY DRESS AND SILK DEPARTMENTS.
PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS.
COLOURED and BLACK SILKS.

FANCY BROCADED SILKS (PARISIAN).
ALL WOOL SERGES, &c., &c., &c.

SILK VELVETS and VELVETEENS.
FASHIONABLE STRIPED SILK VELVETS.
FASHIONABLE EMBOSSED VELVETEENS.

FANCY LACE GOODS in FISHUS, COLLARETTES, and SETS OF
COLLARS and CUFFS.

Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Real and Imitation Laces, Sunshades, Umbrellas, Corsets, Ladies'
and Children's Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Fancy Wool and Cregel
Work, Fancy Goods, Chenille and Beaded Fringes, Spanish and Beaded Black Laces, Hosiery
Gloves, &c., &c., &c.

Also, GENTLEMEN'S
Shirts, Collars, Scarves, Handkerchiefs, Half Hose, Undershirts, Drawers, Solitaires and studs,
and an indescribable number of Miscellaneous Goods.

Address—
ROSE AND COMPANY, 31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING
THEIR
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
DURING
THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.
TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

HONGKONG RACES—HONGKONG RACES.

T. N. DRISCOLL,

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER;
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

By Special Appointment to H.E. the GOVERNOR of HONGKONG
and to
H.H. the GRAND DUC ALEXIS of RUSSIA.

Is now showing, EX "GLENROY,"
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK and BLUE FRENCH COATINGS.

A CHOICE LOT of SUITINGS and TROWSEINGS, in FRENCH,
WEST of ENGLAND, SCOTCH, CHEVIOT, and SAXONY TWEEDS.

WHITE CASSIMERES, for RACING BREECHES.

BEDFORD and WORSTED CORDS. LIGHT MELTONS, for OVERCOATS.

DRAB SHELL and BLACK SILK HATS. Black and DRAB FELT HATS.

RACING SCARVES, &c., &c., &c. [14]

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE FOR SALE, ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in Quarts and Pints. After Dinner
CLARETS in Quarts and Pints.

CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE
MAURIN, &c., &c.

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.

CLARET IN WOOD.

CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. [27]

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING CHRISTMAS ANNUALS.

Graphic Xmas Number.
Household Words Xmas Number.

Illustrated News Xmas Number.
Routledge's Xmas No. 111, by Caldicott.

Harper's Xmas Number.
Judy's Xmas Annual.

Novelty Xmas Stories.
Grant & Co.'s Xmas Number.

Belgravia Annual.
Yule Tide Xmas Number.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.

Patience Waltz.....D'Albert.
Cigarette Polka.....Cooke.

Patience Polka.....D'Albert.
Venetia Valse.....Lowthian.

Patience Quadrilles.....D'Albert.
Evelyn Polka.....Marriott.

Patience Lancers.....D'Albert.
Sweethearts Waltz.....D'Albert.

NEW SONGS.

"Good Bye, Beloved".....Femberton.
"Sweethearts".....A. Sullivan.

"Haven of Rest".....Marriott.
"Unforgotten".....Lady A. Hill.

"Happy Days Departed".....Marriott.
"Welcome".....Lady A. Hill.

"Our Farewell".....Lady A. Hill.
"At Sunset".....H. A. Muscat.

A constant succession of the NEWEST SONGS and
DANCE MUSIC is received by each French Mail.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [1]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and
within easy distance of the principal landing
places.

J. COOK, Proprietor. [12]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS and AMUNITION
DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of
every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at
moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always
on hand. [28]

C. L. THEVENIN

COMMISSION AGENT,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COG-
NACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,
WHISKY, &c., &c.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26]

BROWN, JONES & Co.,

UNDERTAKERS.

MOURING STATIONERY, &c.
MONUMENTS ERECTED.

9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. [8]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE PARIS OPERA BOUFFE
COMPANY

HAVE THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY
WILL GIVE A PERFORMANCE
THIS EVENING,
FEBRUARY 1ST, 1882.

AT THE ABOVE THEATRE OF MEILLAC AND
HALEY'S COMIC OPERA
"LE PETIT DUC,"
MUSIC BY LECOCQ.

CHARACTERS.
LE DUC DE PARTHENAY.....Mme. ROSINA RAGANI.

LA DUCHESSE DE PARTHENAY.....Mme. POSTET.
Mlle. DELA ROCHE-TONNERRE.....Mme. MIRVIEL.

Mlle. DE STE-ANEMONE.....Mme. HERMENCE.
NINON.....Mme. LAGRIFOUIL.

ROGER.....Mme. MIRVIEL.
DE MONTANDRY.....M. RICHARD.

FRIMOUSE.....M. POSTET.
BERNARD.....M. BEGUIN.

NAVAILLES.....M. LALLEMAND.
GERARD.....M. FERNAND.

UN MARMITON.....M. ENMANUEL.
M. LADISLAS, CHIEF D'ORCHESTRE.

A Grand Piano, by Messrs. Collard and Collard,
of London, will be used.

DIRECTEUR, M. POSTET.

Dress Circle.....\$2
Pit.....\$1
Tickets to be had at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co's.
Doors open at Half-past Eight, commence at
Nine o'clock.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1882. [76]

For Sale.

ECA DA SILVA AND CO.,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMNAH,"

MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-
made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White

LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentle-
men's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES,
White KID GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy

FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET
REQUISITES, comprising:—ORIZA NEW MOON

HAY, ORIZA OPOPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA
WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LYS,

ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE,
&c., &c., &c.

ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA
SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.

&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles
of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed
under the supervision and management of

D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 8, Queen's-road.

[13]

Intimations.

HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW.

THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
will be held in the BOTANIC GARDENS on
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 14th and 15th
February.

A POULTRY SHOW will be held in connection
with FLOWER SHOW.

The Gates will be opened at Two P.M. on
each day.

ADMISSION—First Day, \$1; Second Day,
20 Cents.

Intending Exhibitors are Particularly requested
to send POT PLANTS and POULTRY early on the
13th instant, and VEGETABLES and CUT FLOWERS
as early as possible on the morning of the 14th
instant; and also to give at least THREE DAYS'
NOTICE of the classes in which they intend to
exhibit.

Poultry to be attended to during their stay in
the Show by Exhibitors' Assistants.

Schedules of Rules and Prizes to be had from
the Hon. Secretary.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co., or Payment may be made at
the Gates.

CHARLES FORD,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [80]

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by the Ad-
vertiser, as a General Assistant in a
Mercantile Office, either in Hongkong or Shang-
hai. The Advertiser understands BOOKKEEPING,
INSURANCE, and SHIPPING BUSINESS. Salary
Moderate.

X. Y. Z.,
Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [66]

WANTED.

A MANAGING PARTNER for an Old Estab-
lished WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT'S
BUSINESS, with AERATED WATERS MANUFAC-
TORY and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS
combined.

For full Particulars, apply to
A. B. C.,
c/o OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1882. [72]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,

WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER
ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1881. [61]

Consignees.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S

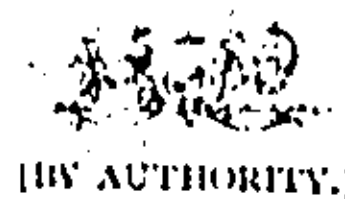
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

FROM TRIESTE, BOMBAY,
COLOMBO, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.

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Intimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND LIST FOR THE FAR EAST. A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882. PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *reliable* work.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE TREATIES WITH CHINA, JAPAN, & SIAM. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN TRADE STATISTICS FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH CHINA & JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR, AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS OF THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA & JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL OFFICERS ON THE CHINA STATION. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE LATEST LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN THE EAST. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF HONGKONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE LATEST LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN THE EAST. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF HONGKONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF HONGKONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, GENERAL CHEMISTS, AND

Manufacturers of the following

AERATED WATERS, VIA:

SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA, AND POTASH LEMONADE, GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPLIED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI.

CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editor's matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and repeated communications can be forwarded. Advertisements and subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued from month to month.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1882.

We contended, in a leading article some months back, that while the attention of the world was diverted elsewhere, France was working steadily—slowly and surely—towards the extension of her power in the East, making Cochin-China the basis or nucleus of her operations. We have already commented on her progress towards the frontier of the Chinese province of Yunnan, and now purpose to briefly notice her advances—territorial or otherwise—in other, different directions—west and north. In the first place, we find that the action of the British Government in establishing telegraphic communication between Burma and Siam—that is the line from Tavoy to Bangkok—is to be closely followed by a line from Saigon to the Siamese capital. Those acquainted with the restrictive policy which governs the trade of this Eastern dependency of France, will not be long in arriving at the political significance of the proposed wire connection, and the cause which led to its initiation so soon as the possibility of the other scheme becoming *in fact* was realized. We do not, of course, ignore the fact that satisfactory explanations are at hand—always ready to meet every probable contingency of surmise in reference to this action, and, anent which, under other circumstances, there would be no alternative but acceptance. This scepticism on our part is explained by the following extract from the Mandalay news letter of the *Rangoon Gazette*, dated the 24th December last:—"A fresh expedition is expected our way from Cochin China. One of the Ministers, some time ago, wrote to a friend of his in France asking him to sound the French Government and propose the cession to them of eight districts of a Shan State lying on the east side of the Mekong, in the direction of Tonkin, provided the French Government would secure an outlet to the sea for the Burmese government through the Sankoi River. Nobody in the secret here believed, at the time, the French Government would accept the offer. Can it be that the talked-of expedition from Saigon came to survey the proffered districts?" Those who may have devoted any attention to the present position of affairs in Upper Burma would consider such speculations *portentous*—under existing relations with the Court of Mandalay. We are taxed with the non-observance of treaty relations and accused of aiding and abetting rebellion and inviting aggression, by the prohibition of the importation of arms which renders King Thebadau powerless to suppress the one or to oppose the other effectually, his Kingdom having at present no sea-outlet except through British territory. Western science and skill were invited to Mandalay by the late King, and a score or more of foreigners engaged to tide over this and other difficulties, with no other result but the sacrifice of lakhs of rupees. We are not, therefore, surprised at finding the present potentate, whose enmity to the British Government is not hid—which at one period, 1879, nearly lost him his throne, and might have led to "annexation"—looking elsewhere for an alliance that would serve his ends. Overtures

were made to Italy, but they meant nothing further than an exchange of kind wishes. During the Afghan imbroglio, friendly communications were opened with Russia; but what they resulted in none can tell. We now find France likely to assume a position in reference to independent Burma that must affect British interests not only in that country, but all around it. Although the advent of French influence into a neighbouring hostile country, may be surrounded with difficulties which give us assurance from immediate concern, still it is an occurrence that may likely arise in the future, and speculations on this head serve the purpose indicated in the motto "*Memento Mori*." These are not idle croakings. Foreign influence has always been well represented at Mandalay at which Court we have no British Resident or Political Agent of any sort. Things there have been drifting from bad to worse; and the policy of our own Government as regards South Africa and Afghanistan has been simply a premium offered to the Burman despot for insult and defiance, which he is fully aware may be indulged in with impunity.

It has always been a puzzle to us to imagine what becomes of the copper coins struck at the Osaka mint. From 1872 to 1880 the total number struck was more than five hundred and twenty millions, the gross value being about six million dollars. Thus, had there been no loss or exportation, every man woman and child in Japan might now be in possession of fifteen copper coins apiece, varying in value from one rin to two sen. That ought to be a very tolerable supply; one would fancy, and yet we hear, that complaints of scarcity are perpetually coming from distant provinces. One cannot suppose that many people are given to hoarding coppers, and yet where do these coins go? Probably China could account for a good many of them. Exporting them thither used to be a very profitable operation, and is still carried on largely by pig-tailed speculators at the southern ports. Unfortunately Japan, bleeding at every pore! What wonder that signs of inanition are beginning to make themselves apparent!—*Japan Mail*.—The writer of the above paragraph is not the only one, by many, who has "been puzzled to imagine" what becomes of the copper coinage minted at Osaka—the officials themselves have not the remotest idea what becomes of the tons of sen turned out from the Imperial Japanese Mint. "Probably," says the *Mail*, "China could account for a good many of them." That is not our experience; at least so far as Shanghai, Hongkong, and the intervening Coast Ports, are concerned; and that is, we presume, what is meant. But what we take exception to, is the expression "Unfortunately Japan, bleeding at every pore!" As a matter of fact, it would be a great blessing for "Unfortunate Japan," if she could have the minting of all the half-pence in use in the various countries of the world at the same profit that she makes out of coining sen at Osaka, which is nothing short of enormous.

REFERRING to the Osaka Mint, the *Japan Mail* revives the rumour of the probable dismissal of the foreigners engaged there. This story, has been floating for a long time, but considering that only two foreigners are left in the establishment—one the scientific director, and the other in charge of the machinery—which is of the most delicate and complicated nature—we think it hardly likely that, for some time, at least, the Japanese Government will dispense with the services of the two gentlemen referred to. Those who are interested in, or know anything of the subject, will readily concur in the *Mail's* remarks which follow:—"Rumour says that the authorities are beginning to display symptoms of a desire to dispense with the services of the few foreigners employed at the Mint as soon as the period of their present engagement shall have terminated. Fortunately that time is still tolerably remote, and rumour may perhaps be mistaken, but none the less the contingency does not bear to be calmly contemplated. We are not of the number of those who fancy that foreign assistance must be a permanent factor in Japanese undertakings, and we can heartily sympathize with the spirit of independence that longs to dispense altogether with tutelage and leading strings. But, for the time being, the line must be drawn somewhere, and it should, certainly, be traced at this side of the Mint. If Japan's silver and gold coins were intended to circulate within the limits of the Islands of Nippon only, she might perhaps dispense with all foreign aid at the Mint, but so long as those coins are destined also for the markets of China and the Straits Colonies, there are powerful arguments against removing anything which may serve to sustain public confidence. The work of an assayer is a very delicate operation, demanding, for its perfect accomplishment under the constantly varying conditions it has to encounter, a wealth of skill and resource which cannot possibly be in the possession of any Japanese as yet. So at least we are constrained to think, with every disposition to believe the contrary, and so the general public, without any such disposition, will inevitably think. Money is the last thing people care to take on trust. A very little suspicion of incompetent assay, an error in the hundredth place of decimals in the column of weights, will be sufficient to set men asking questions, and then we shall have the old story rehearsed—silver you at one or two per cent. discount, and innumerable melting pots heating their owners to bleed Japan. Up to the present, the Mint has been eminently successful? So successful that like many another example of skill which seems all the simpler for its perfect exercise, the Japanese have perhaps been persuaded to overlook the difficulties of conducting it efficiently. Let us hope, however, that they may avoid the fatal error of removing it prematurely from the hands that have made it what it is. If they desire to assure themselves of their own competency or otherwise to undertake the work, they need no more trustworthy or efficient opinion than that of the foreign experts now employed there."

We hear that a meeting of the Legislative Council is called for Friday next.

THE Russian steamer *Catharine II.* has gone round to Aberdeen Dock.

WE have seen it before stated that Mr. John Russell Young, who will be remembered in this Colony as one of General Grant's party, when the ex-president visited Hongkong, was probably to be appointed to a post in the Far East. On this subject the *Japan Mail* says:—"Private advices received by last mail from New York state distinctly that Mr. John Russell Young comes to Japan as United States Representative. The question of Consular changes, if any are to occur, does not seem to be settled."

WE have received from Messrs. Noronha & sons a copy of their race-book, containing entries for the forthcoming Hongkong Race Meeting. It is a well got-up little book, bound in a very tasteful and substantial manner, and answers in every way the purposes intended. In an appendix will be found a list of winners and placed ponies at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Fochow during 1881, also at Amoy last month, with names of riders, times, and other useful information. This sportsman's *rade mecum* is a credit to the compilers, and it should receive a ready sale.

HONGKONG is not the only place afflicted with juries, with—not it mildly—"peculiarities," as the following paragraph will show:—"Considerable astonishment has been produced in the capital of Lombardy by a verdict recently pronounced by a Milanese jury in the following curious case. It appears that, one evening last June, Teresina la Fiori, a flower girl of extraordinary beauty, was returning to her lodgings from a performance at the Renz Circus, when she stepped out of a cab at her door a cloaked figure sprang upon her from the partition with a menacing gesture and then vanished in the darkness, having, however, contrived to inflict a severe wound on her right cheek with one dexterous cut of a razor as he brushed past her. Uttering a piercing scream, she fell, bleeding profusely, to the ground, whence she was presently picked up and conveyed to the hospital, disfigured for life. The police succeeded in discovering the author of this barbarous outrage, a Neapolitan by birth who, strange to say, had no personal grudge against his victim, but had undertaken to mutilate her on behalf of a friend whom she had grievously offended. For some months previous to the catastrophe in question Teresina had carried on a liaison with a handsome young volunteer in the Novara regiment of Lancers, as jealous as he was loving. Wearied at last of his jealousy, she threw him over, and openly transferred her affections to another of her many admirers. Driven to despair by her fickleness, the youthful lancer confided his sorrows to a comrade, the Neapolitan above alluded to, who, observing that "in Naples it was the custom for jilted lovers to set their mark on the faithless destroyers of their peace," offered to act as his friend's avenger, and did so with the result already stated. Incredible as it may appear, the jury before which he and his comrade were tried acquitted both culprits, on the amazing ground that "the impulses of jealousy being irresistible, as all men knew, the accused could not be held responsible for actions committed under the influence of that overwhelming passion." A stranger excuse for a homicidal assault has probably never figured among "extenuating circumstances."—*Overland Mail*.

LAW which is openly defied is worse than no law at all; now we would ask if the Act to "Prevent the carrying of deadly weapons" is not daily defied? If upon the other islands, and even in Honolulu, there are not a number of people who carry deadly weapons? Why is not the law put in force against such offenders? It is to be supposed because it has very seldom been put in force and that it is difficult once having got into a rut to get out of it. The defiance of this law some years ago may have been confined to a few isolated persons, and as those made no ill use of their weapons, no one thought it worth his while, or necessary, to see that it was strictly enforced. This is that easy slothful manner of doing things which is thoroughly characteristic of the tropics; but which so often puts its followers into a quicksand. A firm in this town took the law somewhat into their own hands the other day, upon the matter of weapons; we think their action thoroughly justifiable, only what they did privately should be done systematically. A gang of Chinese arrived from the coast by one of the sailing packets, we think the *Discovery*. Agents here, whose clients wanted laborers, engaged them. Upon discussion with the shipping master, he stated that he was afraid, and could do nothing with them, because all the new comers were armed. "Ah," said the agents, "tell them all to come here with their baggage, the plantation they are going to is a fine one, and the managers are particular; we wish to see whether their clothes are clean." Accordingly the Chinamen duly arrived with their kits, turned them out and had them examined. During the course of the examination of the first kit a revolver appeared. "What's that? What do you want that for?" "Oh, me California Chinaman, me all same Mexican man, that my leevolver." The "leevolver" was duly examined and admired, and the other celestials were drawn to show theirs, when the whole ten were raised, the agents confiscated them for the time, telling the men that such weapons could not be allowed to be carried round. The pistols were, however, sent up to the manager, and it was left to his discretion either to return them at once to the men, or when their contacts are out. A strict supervision should be kept up and no unauthorized person should be allowed to go habitually armed. These laws about carrying weapons are as old as the hills almost; and again as a people have become highly civilized they have invariably seen the necessity of removing the temptation which the carrying of arms inevitably gives. Not only should there be a supervision of those who carry arms, but there should be restrictions upon those who sell arms. Here is something for our new legislature to attend to.—*Hawaiian Gazette*.

We would direct attention to the performance which will be given in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening by the members of the talented Paris Opera Bouffe Company. The piece selected for representation, Lecocq's celebrated comic opera "Le Petit Duc" is a most attractive and amusing one, and as the *artistes* have the reputation of being the best French troupe ever sent to the Far East, we trust that a crowded house will reward their efforts to amuse us.

The correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs that reports are current in St. Petersburg that the relations between Russia and China have again become somewhat strained. The *Official Messenger*, however, announces that the inhabitants of Kuldja have now begun to migrate to the Semiretschensk territory. The population had become free of their apprehensions, and there was hope of the undisturbed transference of the ill valley, especially as General Friede has been commissioned to facilitate matters. The *Novoye Vremya* announces that, in consequence of the great distance of Tashkend from the Chinese frontier, the Imperial Government has decided to create a new Governor-Generalship out of part of Western Siberia, the province of Semiretschensk, and the portion of the Kuldja territory remaining in Russian possession. It is stated that General Tcherniaeff will be appointed to the new Governor-Generalship.—*L. and C. Express*.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The names of the principal members of the New French Ministry were telegraphed from London yesterday. They are as follows:—

M. FREYCHET—Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. LEON SAY—Minister of Finance.

M. JULES FERRY—Minister of Education.

M. TIRARD—Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

M. BULOZ—Minister of War.

The others are comparatively obscure.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The adjourned meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held at the hotel yesterday afternoon. There were present Hon. E. R. Bellios (Chairman), Hon. P. Ryrie, Messrs. H. Hoppins, W. Reiners (directors), Polishwalla, Morris, Vaucher, Hughes, Taylor, M. Murray, G. Raynal, D. McCulloch, R. Innes, E. George, H. G. James, Dr. Gomes, W. M. Morgan, McIver, Fucker, sung Chin Chune, and L. Hauschild (secretary).

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, this is our adjourned half-yearly meeting. The business now on the table is the same as that you had before you when we last assembled here. Considering that all our shares were not represented at the last meeting, and bearing in mind that a *dividend* was imminent, it was deemed advisable to postpone the discussion of our programme until to-day. You will remember that the resolution for the adoption of the report was passed, and we were on the point of passing our second proposition, when the propriety of my using a casting vote was questioned. I had a duty to perform. In the absence of the majority of the shareholders, the directors as trustees had no option but to complete the business for which we had then met. We had our Deed of Association before us, which was the law for our guidance. Nor could we put off the meeting because a poll was demanded, for your requisition for a poll was informal and irregular. Article 67 reads:—

A declaration by the Chairman of any meeting that resolution has been carried thereon, upon a show of hands, shall be conclusive, and an entry in that effect, in the Book of Proceedings of the Company, shall be sufficient evidence of that fact, without proof of the number, or proportion of the votes recorded. In favour of or against such resolution, unless immediately on such declaration a poll shall be demanded in writing by at least ten shareholders present, and entitled to vote at such meeting.

This will convince you that your motion could not have brought about a postponement because, first, your demand for a poll came too late; second, it was not in writing; and third, there were only seven shareholders that asked for it. However, it is a matter for congratulation that we did defer deciding the questions that were then before us, because all our shareholders, including the attorneys of those who are absent from the Colony, have had ample notice of what is pending; we are congregated here in great force; every one will have an opportunity of making his voice heard; and there will be fair play for all concerned. It seems to me that the gentlemen of the opposition were in somewhat of a bungle throughout their proceedings at the last meeting. They came here to demand the increased fees that were drawn by the directors; in fact, they came prepared to undo that which was already done. The Deed of Association empowered the Board to take a certain amount for their remuneration. At the general meeting in July last they announced that they had taken one thousand dollars, and not a word was said against it. Mr. Taylor was not a shareholder then; however, he has since bought shares with his eyes open, knowing full well what his dividend was to be under the circumstances. The directors have earned and taken a similar sum for the half-year just concluded. Although this appears in the account, it has as little to do with the balance sheet as our payment of accrued interest on your loan has to do with it. If you can by any possibility undo the latter you can also undo the former. The adoption of the report and the question of the directors' fees are two entirely different matters. They are as distinct from one another as the sun is distinct from the moon. You cannot vote both at one and the same time. If you decline to adopt our report at this meeting, I must warn you the effect will be to plunge your affairs into chaos. I do not know what the next process would be. In all probability you would have to seek the aid of our friends of the long robe to extricate you from the mire into which you appear to be drifting. We come here to-day as unprepared as at the last meeting, when we were so unjustifiably attacked. We have not canvassed for votes. The only things we have prepared are a corrected list of shareholders, and a list showing the number of votes each shareholder has at his command. To simply matters, I think it will be prudent to permit the business for which this meeting is convened to be carried through. When this task shall have been accomplished the directors will place their resignation in your hands. Adverting to our number and to our present remuneration, I have a few words to say. If this institution is to continue to be a company under the statute or under the Deed of Association—I do not re-memnor which—you will require always to have three or more directors. We have had four because in case of having three and one of being incapacitated the remainder could no longer transact business on account of the Company, and it would be necessary to call a meeting of

shareholders to elect another director. To provide for contingencies of this kind we agreed on having four members on the Board. Our fees were raised because we found men of means did not care to remain on the Board as Directors. One of our former colleagues, who is at this moment in the Colony—and the most indefatigable member of the Board he was in hard times—a few years back voluntarily resigned without giving us any reason as to why he did so. It is evident he found that the time he devoted to the Company could be employed more profitably in his own business. This instance will prove to you that responsible men will not serve for small remuneration. With these remarks, I beg to propose that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. TAYLOR—Mr. Chairman, I think we are all willing to be guided by you, and we are much obliged to you for your advice, but I would say that the feeling of opposition to the remuneration taken by the directors arose from the belief that the business for which they were remunerated was intended was not being done to the Company's advantage. The nature of that business is detailed in article 5, where it says—"The business shall be carried on by or under the management of the directors," and we felt that as that was not being done the directors ought not to draw the remuneration provided for in Article 88. We are quite prepared to pass the accounts on the assurance of your resignation, and when you say you think eligible and responsible men cannot be met with on small remuneration, I hope to show they can, as far as responsibility is concerned, and more eligible than the present directors in respect of the large number of shares they hold. I shall be very happy to second that resolution if you like, that the accounts be passed.

The motion was then put and carried *non con.* On the motion of Mr. INNES, seconded by Mr. HOPKINS, the auditors, Messrs. A. E. Vaucher and E. Coje, were re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business gentlemen, the remaining directors are very happy to place their resignation before you. Of course, to conduct your affairs, you must elect a board of directors at once, because if you have no directors your Deed of Association becomes suspended.

Mr. INNES—I think it would be better to debate a little. We are taken by surprise.

The CHAIRMAN—Your first business would be to elect a chairman.

Mr. INNES—We will find men to take the responsibility off your hands almost immediately, but still it requires a little consideration.

Hon. P. RYRIE—I think it would be better for the directors to remain in office and let the shareholders consider you have resolute men ready on the spot. I think it would be better to let the two directors who are in office remain for the sake of the company.

Mr. TAYLOR—But there is no more business; if we appoint directors the business is over.

The CHAIRMAN—That is so.

Mr. TAYLOR—I propose Mr. James, Mr. Foss, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Antonio dos Remedios.

Mr. MORRIS suggested that the election should be by ballot.

The CHAIRMAN—You can arrange that as you like. We will be neutral at this meeting.

Mr. HOPKINS—No; I don't see why we should. Allow me to call your attention to the fact that you have no Chairman, and you must elect a Chairman before you can proceed.

Mr. TAYLOR—As Mr. Bellios has been good enough to give us his advice so far, perhaps he will continue to act as Chairman for this meeting for five minutes more.

Mr. BELLIOS—I will do so with pleasure.

Mr. MORRIS seconded Mr. Taylor's proposition that Messrs. James, Foss, Hughes, and A. dos Remedios form the Board of directors of the company.

Mr. MORRIS—Mr. Chairman, before this proposition is put to the meeting I should like to know what the new board intend to ask for their services, because as it is now we are simply going from the frying pan into the fire. We are going on what? On a new board without promises of anything. Would you ask Mr. Taylor to be good enough to explain what the new board intend doing?

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Taylor)—Could you easily consult with these gentlemen as to what their remuneration should be?

Mr. TAYLOR—I suppose it would be what I mentioned last time, \$50 each in cash half-yearly report.

The CHAIRMAN—That is \$200 between the four?

Mr. TAYLOR—Yes.

Hon. P. RYRIE—Are they willing?

Mr. TAYLOR—I can answer for some, not all. The CHAIRMAN—Then it would be well to put it to the meeting at that understanding.

Mr. McCULLOCH—Before you could do that, you would have to alter the Articles of Association.

Hon. P. RYRIE—Not at all, because the article says they may take "a sum not exceeding \$3,000."

Mr. McCULLOCH—In the meantime they are satisfied with \$200.

Mr. TAYLOR—Until they put article 5 into practice.

Hon. P. RYRIE—If they are elected on that understanding, as men of honor they must adhere to it.

Mr. TAYLOR—Until article 5 is put in practice. They may charge what they like then, if they do the work for which the remuneration in article 88 was intended.

Mr. MORRIS—What is the motion?

The CHAIRMAN—That these gentlemen be elected on the understanding that their remuneration be \$50 each half-year.

Mr. HOPKINS—You can always vote them an increase of pay.

The motion was then put and carried *non con.* On the motion of Mr. HOPKINS, seconded by Mr. TAYLOR, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, and the meeting terminated.—*Press*.

CHARACTER OF THE MALAYS.

Hugh Low Esq., Resident of the protected Malay state of Perak, in a letter to the British Colonial Secretary, received by last mail, says:—"It is difficult for any one except on actual inspection and enquiry to believe that in four years Perak has become so settled as it now undoubtedly is—crimes of violence are very rapidly diminishing—thefts among the Malay population have almost disappeared, and nearly all the crime committed in the state is now traceable to Chinese immigrants, and is less than in any country with a similar population. * * * The Malay population, which in all numbers about 56,632 has never been accustomed to regular labor, or to work for wages. A marked improvement in them is visible, and by bringing to bear upon them through their chiefs and in accordance with the usages of the country, gentle pressure in the way of requiring for their own good, a certain amount of cultivation, I have no doubt that time will turn them into an agricultural race, similar to the Javanese."

The policy thus indicated by Resident Low, of "bringing to bear upon them (Malays), through their chiefs, and in accordance with the usages of the country, a gentle pressure," is the true policy to be carried out, where European and Asiatic, or Polynesian are associated, and when wisely administered, the Hawaiian will flourish and increase even like the Malay.—*Hawaiian Gazette*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

MACAO EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."—As one of those who, according to "A. B. C.'s" statement, "displayed the singular ability of delivering a philosophical dissertation in the form of a speech on the subject of the distribution of prizes," I have to return him the compliment in the shape of the following remarks:—

The gist of his strictures on the professors of the Commercial-school seems to be that they really are interested in keeping the institution within its commercial bounds, for the simple reason that they are not up to the branches of superior instruction which it is the ambition of the Lycium supporters to introduce.

I will remind "A. B. C." that the teachers of the Commercial-school have, every one of them, gone through a complete course of superior studies, ancient literature, natural and philosophical sciences, long before they undertook the task of training youths to commerce. They did not owe their education to Lycium sources, but to the tuition of the Jesuit priests at St. Joseph's, sixteen years ago, and to other masters abroad. One of them took his degree of philosophy in Belgium and published at Lisbon a treatise entitled "Outlines of Analytical Philosophy," besides several scientific contributions to the Portuguese newspapers. Another taught philosophy at St. Joseph's in Macao; another was a professor of physics and chemistry. Had the proprietors of the Commercial-school wished to transform their institution into an establishment of purely superior instruction, they could carry out their programme to perfection, without requiring the slightest help from any Lycium.

Let us not, *proprio respectu*, but I cannot stand the ridiculous and baseless assertion that the importance of commercial studies is advocated solely for the benefit of the rising generation of Macao. The founders, the teachers, the pupils, their parents and the public at large, are under the strong conviction that superior studies, such as, are an ornamental superfluity, considering the present state of degradation into which this town has sunk.

There are already a few branches of superior studies going through at our schools. To go beyond them into the region of high Greek and transcendental metaphysics, when the fetters of poverty are closing upon this place, once so prosperous by commerce, would be sheer insanity. When the Jesuits taught sciences here, Macao was in a far better condition than it is now. There was still ample opportunities for doctors, lawyers, and scientists to earn a decent livelihood by their professions. Presently the chances are gone. As trade passes best, and there is no trade in Macao, nor any future prospect, it is only natural, nay, it is a necessity, that the youth of Macao should look northwards and southwards for commercial employment. It is my sincere wish that they may sooner or later settle down in business, here, or abroad, and thus retard the progress of decadence and poverty which their country is subjected to. The Lycium schemers may go on dreaming of superior instruction and high sciences; the public will never countenance their views, much less when they are couched in such acrimonious and insulting expressions as it has pleased "A. B. C." to indulge in. Thanking you for insertion of these lines.—I remain, yours, &c., J. D. Macao, January 30th, 1882.

CRICKET.

CRICKET CLUB. ROYAL NAVY.

This interesting contest, as mentioned in our last issue, was commenced yesterday forenoon. The Navy won the toss, and decided to take the first innings, sending in Winslow and McMunn to face the bowling of Hynes and Tomes. A bad start was made, the Doctor falling a victim to Hynes after scoring three, and Stebbing was immediately afterwards caught by one of the ground coolies fielding substitute at cover-point for a cither. Bishop had hardly got set before the undergrounder rattled down his wicket, and Carpenter succumbed to a full pitch from the same bowler, having just failed to reach double figures. Winslow had in the meanwhile been scoring rapidly, and had amassed 23 runs by clean hard hitting when Hynes managed to get one past his bat. Dorrer, as in the match on the previous day, played excellent cricket, and with Wilson, after Tomes had sent both Edelson and Roys back to the pavilion for "dicks," made a good stand. After quickly running up 18, the *Victor Emanuel* representative managed to stop the passage of one of Hynes deliveries with his leg, and had to retire. Robertson was the last man, and had only scored a couple, when Reynell was put on to bowl, the change immediately having the desired effect, the Shanghai player's first ball proving fatal to the last comer, leaving Dorrer to carry out his bat for an exceedingly well played 24. The total score amounted to 101 runs, which appeared to give the Navy an exceedingly poor show against a fairly powerful batting team. However, the uncertainty of the noble game was again strikingly exemplified, as, with the exception of Bell Irving, the whole of the cracks failed to come off, an exceedingly feeble exhibition of batting resulting in a grand total of 79 runs, leaving the sailors victors by 22 runs.

Hynes and Bell Irving were the first batsmen for the home team, Wilson and Stebbing leading off the attack. The secretary managed to break his "duck" before being smartly taken in the slips by Wilson off Stebbing, and Hedley had only totalled half a dozen when the *Victor Emanuel* youngster clobbered him. Bell Irving and Stebbing gave some slight amount of trouble before being got rid of, the first named compiling a hard hit 19, when Robertson had him, "c and b," whilst the Fusilier was unlucky to get run out after scoring 13, and getting well set. With the exception of Reynell, who played in good form for 18 before running himself out, the rest of the team could make no headway against the bowling, although Forbes infused some life into the game by a couple of hard cracks for three each before failing to stop a straight one from Stebbing, and when the telegraph board registered 79 the match was lost and won.

The Navy commenced a second innings, and made a much better show than in their first essay, rapidly running up 65 for the loss of six wickets, when the stumps were drawn. Of this total Stebbing scored 64 not out, Dorrer 34, Winslow 18, and Bishop 16. Full scores appended.—

ROYAL NAVY.

First Innings.	Second Innings.
Lieut. Winslow (Edelson), b. Hynes, 13	13
Lieut. Hedley (Edelson), b. Hynes, 13	13
Lieut. Bishop (Edelson), b. Hynes, 13	13
Lieut. Hedley (Edelson), b. Hynes, 13	13
Lieut. Bishop (Edelson), b. Hynes, 13	13
Lieut. Hedley (Edelson), b. Hynes, 13	13
Lieut. Bishop (Edelson), b. Hynes, 13	13
Lieut. Hedley (Edelson), b. Hynes, 13	13
Lieut. Bishop (Edelson), b. Hynes, 13	13
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Commercial.

THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

The most important feature in stock exchange business since our last issue has been a healthy change in the position of Banks, a substantial business having been transacted for cash at 117, 117½ and 118 per cent. premium. A large number of shares have changed hands at these rates, the stock leaving off quiet steady at the higher quotation. There is a slight demand for China Traders' scrip at 1,600 which has not been met. A small business has also been effected in the stock of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company at the current rate—950 per share—without, however, in any way affecting its market status. China Fires are very quiet at 290 per share. No further transfers in Docks have come under our notice, but this popular medium for investment is very firm, with plenty buyers at 45 per cent. premium, and an upward tendency is plainly indicated. There are still sellers of Steamboats at 24 per share premium, ex div., but offers to sell have not been closed with. The proceedings at the meeting of the Hotel shareholders yesterday afternoon would appear to have given an impetus to the Company's affairs, and for the first time for many weeks we have to report business in this scrip. At 90 per share a fair amount of shares have changed hands, and buyers outnumber the sellers at that rate. Sugars have also been negotiated, although, as we anticipated, at a reduced rate. Good business has been booked at 162½, and at that price the stock is in brisk demand, with far more buyers than sellers. At three per cent. premium a limited business has been done in the bonds of the Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881. Other quotations remain unaltered.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—118 per cent. premium, sales.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,600 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,600 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,775 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 885 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$282½ per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$950 per share, sales.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$290 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—45 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$24 premium, ex div. sellers.
China Coast Navigation Company—Tls. 162 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share, sales.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$90 per share, sales.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$162½ per share, sales and buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtless)—3 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$130 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$27½ per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—11 per cent. prem. ex int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 per cent. prem. sales.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/9 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9 1/2
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 467
Credits, at 4 months' sight 480
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days sight 220 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days sight 220 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days sight 72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 73 1/2

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$660
(Allowance, Taels 44.)
OLD MALWA per picul, \$705
(Allowance, Taels 28.)
PATNA (first choice) per chest, \$622 1/2
PATNA (second choice) per chest, \$618 1/2
PATNA (bottom) per chest, \$620
PATNA (without choice) per chest, \$615
BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$616 1/2
BENARES (bottom) per chest, \$622 1/2
PERSIAN per picul, \$510

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.									
BAROMETER.	HONG-KONG.	AMOI.	SHANGHAI.	NAGASAKI.	YOKOHAMA.	MANILA.	CELEBES.	SOERABAYA.	STAMBOUL.
Thermometer.	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0
Direction of Wind.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Force.	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dry Thermometer.	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0
Wet Thermometer.	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0
Weather.	b c	b c	b c	b c	b c	b c	b c	b c	b c
Hour's Rain.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundredths.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths, in the open air, in shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W., and N. by E. Force of Wind, 0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 4 to 6 moderate, 7 to 9 fresh, 10 to 12 strong, 13 to 15 heavy, 16 to 19 violent, 20 to 24 storm, 25 to 29 hurricane, 30 to 34 typhoon, 35 to 39 cyclone, 40 to 44 hurricane, 45 to 49 typhoon, 50 to 54 cyclone, 55 to 59 hurricane, 60 to 64 typhoon, 65 to 69 cyclone, 70 to 74 hurricane, 75 to 79 typhoon, 80 to 84 cyclone, 85 to 89 hurricane, 90 to 94 typhoon, 95 to 99 cyclone, 100 to 104 hurricane, 105 to 109 typhoon, 110 to 114 cyclone, 115 to 119 hurricane, 120 to 124 typhoon, 125 to 129 cyclone, 130 to 134 hurricane, 135 to 139 typhoon, 140 to 144 cyclone, 145 to 149 hurricane, 150 to 154 typhoon, 155 to 159 cyclone, 160 to 164 hurricane, 165 to 169 typhoon, 170 to 174 cyclone, 175 to 179 hurricane, 180 to 184 typhoon, 185 to 189 cyclone, 190 to 194 hurricane, 195 to 199 typhoon, 200 to 204 cyclone, 205 to 209 hurricane, 210 to 214 typhoon, 215 to 219 cyclone, 220 to 224 hurricane, 225 to 229 typhoon, 230 to 234 cyclone, 235 to 239 hurricane, 240 to 244 typhoon, 245 to 249 cyclone, 250 to 254 hurricane, 255 to 259 typhoon, 260 to 264 cyclone, 265 to 269 hurricane, 270 to 274 typhoon, 275 to 279 cyclone, 280 to 284 hurricane, 285 to 289 typhoon, 290 to 294 cyclone, 295 to 299 hurricane, 300 to 304 typhoon, 305 to 309 cyclone, 310 to 314 hurricane, 315 to 319 typhoon, 320 to 324 cyclone, 325 to 329 hurricane, 330 to 334 typhoon, 335 to 339 cyclone, 340 to 344 hurricane, 345 to 349 typhoon, 350 to 354 cyclone, 355 to 359 hurricane, 360 to 364 typhoon, 365 to 369 cyclone, 370 to 374 hurricane, 375 to 379 typhoon, 380 to 384 cyclone, 385 to 389 hurricane, 390 to 394 typhoon, 395 to 399 cyclone, 400 to 404 hurricane, 405 to 409 typhoon, 410 to 414 cyclone, 415 to 419 hurricane, 420 to 424 typhoon, 425 to 429 cyclone, 430 to 434 hurricane, 435 to 439 typhoon, 440 to 444 cyclone, 445 to 449 hurricane, 450 to 454 typhoon, 455 to 459 cyclone, 460 to 464 hurricane, 465 to 469 typhoon, 470 to 474 cyclone, 475 to 479 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hurricane, 720 to 724 typhoon, 725 to 729 cyclone, 730 to 734 hurricane, 735 to 739 typhoon, 740 to 744 cyclone, 745 to 749 hurricane, 750 to 754 typhoon, 755 to 759 cyclone, 760 to 764 hurricane, 765 to 769 typhoon, 770 to 774 cyclone, 775 to 779 hurricane, 780 to 784 typhoon, 785 to 789 cyclone, 790 to 794 hurricane, 795 to 799 typhoon, 800 to 804 cyclone, 805 to 809 hurricane, 810 to 814 typhoon, 815 to 819 cyclone, 820 to 824 hurricane, 825 to 829 typhoon, 830 to 834 cyclone, 835 to 839 hurricane, 840 to 844 typhoon, 845 to 849 cyclone, 850 to 854 hurricane, 855 to 859 typhoon, 860 to 864 cyclone, 865 to 869 hurricane, 870 to 874 typhoon, 875 to 879 cyclone, 880 to 884 hurricane, 885 to 889 typhoon, 890 to 894 cyclone, 895 to 899 hurricane, 900 to 904 typhoon, 905 to 909 cyclone, 910 to 914 hurricane, 915 to 919 typhoon, 920 to 924 cyclone, 925 to 929 hurricane, 930 to 934 typhoon, 935 to 939 cyclone, 940 to 944 hurricane, 945 to 949 typhoon, 950 to 954 cyclone, 955 to 959 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